

them were then available in print. Since that time, not only a large amount of documentary materials but several valuable books based on those materials have been printed. Events have been more exactly ascertained and retold, while the strategy and tactics of the naval commanders on both sides have been explained and criticised by competent writers. Macaulay wrote when the facts of the war had not received this critical treatment, and when the principles of naval warfare had neither been scientifically worked out nor clearly stated. Under these conditions it was impossible for any historian to write an adequate and satisfactory account of the war at sea unless he could devote some years to preliminary investigations.

The new evidence which has been printed since Macaulay wrote is mainly to be found in the Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, and the Manuscripts of the House of Lords. The first contains abstracts of the official correspondence of the Admiralty (up to 1697) and the second the evidence laid before the various committees appointed from time to time to enquire into the administration of the navy or the conduct of its commanders. A few scattered documents are also to be found in the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and for the reign of Charles II there is the invaluable calendar of

the Pepys
Manuscripts in Magdalene College,
Cambridge, edited
by Dr. J. R. Tanner and published by the Navy
Records
Society.

The narrative and critical works in which
the theory of
naval warfare is illustrated by reference to
this particular
period are ; Admiral Mahan's Influence of
Sea Power
upon History jSgo;, Admiral P. H. Colomb's
Naval War-
fare ^189!;, and Sir Julian Corbett's England
in the Medi-
terranean (1904). The second volume of the
History of